

displaceable along its longitudinal axis 26, which here is congruent with a longitudinal axis of the diverter valve 1, in the diverter valve housing 2. The spindle 6 extends through an opening 27 of the support plate 22 out of the wall 15. Furthermore, the spindle 6 is surrounded by the guide sleeve 12 previously shown in FIG. 1. The guide sleeve 12 extends coaxially on a spindle 6 and is screwed into the diverter valve housing 2 with a first longitudinal end. At a second longitudinal end of the guide sleeve 12 situated opposite of the first longitudinal end of the guide sleeve 12, the stop 11 already shown in FIG. 1 is plugged in. The stop 11 is formed here in the manner of a stopper plug. The spindle 6 is biased against the stop 11 by an elastic element 8 in the manner of a spring. The elastic element 8 is arranged on a stop 11 opposite the longitudinal end of the spindle 6 and exerts a force on the spindle 6 in the direction of the stop 11. The stop 11 is attached to the guide sleeve 12 such that the stop 11 cannot unintentionally detach by the force of the elastic element 8. Here, the elastic element 8 is supported on the functional unit from 21 of the concealed installation body 13.

[0050] FIG. 3 shows the concealed installation body 13 after attaching a cutting template 16, which is designed here like a saw template. The cutting template 16 is sleeve-shaped and pushed onto the guide sleeve 12 until it rests flush with the support plate 22. For this purpose, the cutting template 16 may have an inner diameter which corresponds substantially to an outer diameter of the guide sleeve 12. Furthermore, the cutting template 16 (detachable) can be locked to the support plate 22, so that the cutting template 16 in particular is non-rotatable relative to the support plate 22. The cutting template 16 has a circumferential groove 28 on an outer circumferential surface. The groove 28 serves as a guide for a saw, with which the spindle 6 and the guide sleeve 12 can be cut to length along a cutting plane 29 extending in parallel with the front side 18 of the wall 15. The cutting plane 29 is at a distance 30 to the front side 18 of the wall 15 which is predetermined by the cutting template 16. Regardless of the mounting depth of the concealed installation body 13 in the wall 15, by cutting along the cutting plane 29 that is predetermined by the cutting template 16, the spindle 6 and the guide sleeve 12 always project out of the wall 15 by a predetermined length.

[0051] FIG. 4 shows a detailed view of the concealed installation body 13 with the support plate 22 in the region of the diverter valve 1 after cutting the spindle 6 and the guide sleeve 12 along the cutting plane 29. The guide sleeve 12 now projects by a length from the wall 15 shown in FIG. 3 which corresponds to the distance 30 shown in FIG. 3 between the front side 18 of the wall 15 and the cutting plane 29. By cutting the spindle 6 and the guide sleeve 12 to length, the stop 11 shown in FIG. 3 was removed, i.e., cut off. As a result, a movement of the spindle 6 is released along its longitudinal axis 26, so that the elastic element 8 moves the spindle 6 from the diverter valve housing 2 or the guide sleeve 12 by a travel 7. The spindle 6 thus pops out of the diverter valve housing 2. This way, the valve body 3 with the spindle 6 is moved from the second valve seat 10 to the first valve seat 9 by the elastic element 8. The travel 7 thus corresponds to a play of the valve body 3 between the first valve seat 9 and the second valve seat 10 of the diverter valve 1. The valve body 3 can be displaced by a user pushing the spindle 6 into the diverter valve housing 2 until the valve body 3 again rests on the second valve seat 10. In this

position, the spindle 6 is flush with the guide sleeve 12 at the cutting plane 19. If the mixer 19 shown in FIG. 3 is open, the valve body 3 is held in this position by the fluid pressure in the diverter valve inlet 23 against the actuating force of the elastic element 8, so that the fluid drains off via the first diverter valve outlet 4, for example, to a hand-held shower head of a shower. If the mixer 19 is closed, the fluid pressure in the diverter valve inlet 23 drops so that the valve body 3 is pressed onto the first valve seat 9 by the elastic element 8 and the fluid can drain from the diverter valve inlet 23 via the second diverter valve outlet 5, for example, to an overhead shower head of the shower.

[0052] FIG. 5 shows a further detailed view of the concealed installation body 13 with the support plate 22 after mounting a control knob 31 for the diverter valve 1. The control knob 31 is mounted here on the spindle 6 in a first embodiment. After cutting the spindle 6 and the guide sleeve 12 shown in FIG. 4, first the control knob 31 is mounted by its receptacle 33 on a spindle 6 and fixed with a screw 34 on a spindle 6. The screw 34 is formed here in the manner of a grub screw. Subsequently, a decorative sleeve 32 is mounted on the guide sleeve 12, locked to the support plate 22 and sealed with a seal 35. The decorative sleeve 32 covers the screw 34 so that it is not visible regardless of the position of the control knob 31. Within the guide sleeve 12 and the decorative sleeve 32, the control knob 31 has an outer diameter which substantially corresponds to an inner diameter of the guide sleeve 12 and the decorative sleeve 32, so that the control knob 31 is guided in its movement along the longitudinal axis 26 by the guide sleeve 12 and the decorative sleeve 32. Finally, the concealed installation body 13 is covered with a decorative panel 36.

[0053] FIG. 6 shows an outside view of the concealed installation body 13 after its complete assembly. Seen here are the control knob 31 guided in the decorative sleeve 32 and the lever 20 for actuating the mixer 19. The rest of the concealed installation body 13 is covered by the decorative panel 36.

[0054] FIG. 7 shows a second embodiment of the concealed installation body 13 in a perspective view. The second embodiment of the concealed installation body 13 differs from the first embodiment of the concealed installation body 13 only by a different diverter valve 1. Here, the spindle 6 of the diverter valve 1 is not surrounded by a guide sleeve 12.

[0055] FIG. 8 shows the second embodiment of the concealed installation body 13 after attaching the support plate 22. For cutting the spindle 6, a cutting template 16 is placed directly on the spindle 6 and secured with a clip 37 to the support plate 22. Thereafter, the spindle 6 is deflected, for example, via a corresponding groove in the cutting template 16. In this case, the spindle can be manually pressed into the diverter valve housing 2 not visible here, so that after cutting to length the spindle 6 is displaced by a corresponding travel from the diverter valve housing 2.

[0056] FIG. 9 shows the second embodiment of the concealed installation body 13 after cutting the spindle 6 to length. First, a decorative sleeve 32 is pushed onto a spindle 6 with the control knob 31 and the control knob 31 is mounted on a spindle 6 with the screw 34. Subsequently, the decorative sleeve 32 is secured to the support plate 22 with the clip 37.

[0057] FIG. 10 shows a second embodiment for mounting a control knob 31 on a spindle 6, which is at least partially